NEW YORK LETTER. DE. TALMAGE LIKES A JOKE-HIS

DRUBKEN SERMON. A Gorgeous Lunch-The "Rounders" of the Day-The Terry Caso-Mr Sully, etc.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.] New York, February 5, 1887. Dr. Talmage is a good story-teller He has a high regard for the discree men of the profession and plenty of charity for those who are inclined to be convivial. He appreciates a good joke, no matter at whose expense it may be, and he told me an amusing

story about his experience with a Phil adelphia reporter. I asked permission

to print it. Mr. Talmage said: "Twenty year ago I was a young preacher occupying a pulpit in Philadelphia. One Sunday cht, after service, I was sitting in my study when there was a knock at the door. I cried 'Come in," and a re-porter entered. That he had been drinking I could see at a glance. He was profusely and verbosely polite, and applogized for his presence first and afterwards of his latences. He wanted my sermon—must have it, he said, or would get into great trouble. I told him I had no notes, and he said I could easily dictate it to him as he was casily dictate it to him, as he was a rapid writer. I gave him a seat at a table, and he wrote at my dictation. His potations must have been recent, for when he rose from the table with a column and a half of my sermon in notes he was much more intoxicated than when he came in. His legs refused to perform their office with any degree of accuracy, and so I helped him up. My study was in the rear of the church, and the only egress to the street was by means of an alley be tween the church and the school-house This alley was dark as pitch, and as helped the reporter out I said to him 'Be careful, now, pick your way, there's a pump in the alley, and you will fall against it.' Then I stood in the doorway watching to see him safely out. He wandered along unsteadily, but safely, and disappeared in the darkness. Soon I heard a great crashing and spluttering, succeeded by swearing and a fail. I know it is a shame to laugh at a drunken man, but I couldn't bely I laughed so heartily that I could not walk a step for two or three minutes. Then I hastily got a lantern and went to the rescue. I found the reported twined around the pump handle and engaged in what looked like a life or death struggle with it. He was using bad language. Leaves of notes was strewed all about him. By the light of the lantern we picked all the notes up, and then I started my visitor out of the gate and went back to my study. Next morning I looked in the paper for my sermon. It started off like this: 'Dr. Talmage, preaching last evening in — church, took for his text John xiv., 1-2, and said: When I was Governor of Pennsylva-nia.' I can tell you I stared when I saw that. I found scraps of my ser-mon mixed in with red-hot denuncia-

honor of her daughter, Mrs. Edwin C. Lewis, a beautiful blonde prominent in Philadelphia society.

tion of prominent Pennsylvania poli-ticians and advice to the Federal Gov-

was aghast, and determined to write to

the paper and complain. Looking : little further I discovered what pur-

ported to be an interview with ex-Governor Pollock. Into that all the missing

portions of my sermon had been inter

picted. Then the full magnitude of the joke burst upon me, and I laughed

till the tears ran down my face. Some-how the reporter had managed to mix the interview with the sermon in equal

parts. I never wrote to the paper; the

ernment and the State authorities.

The luncheon was served by Sheny, who surpassed all his former efforts. It consisted of fifteen courses, each cours served upon the finest and most beautiful of china, royal Worcester, Serves, and exquisite Dresden, each in turn with a marvellous display of cut-glass adding to the decoration of the table The spoons were of gold, with claisonee enamel. The table was covered with the finest white linen damask. There was a searf of cloth of gold running the entire length of the table. In the centre of this scarf was an immens bank of flowers, while on both sides were antique silver candelabra. At each end of the table were large circular banks of flowers surrounded by fairy lamps. The menu consisted of strawberries, tied together in bunches adorned with fern leaves, on hand-painted fruit-plates, Boudins de foie gras, olives, celeri, radish, shirred eggs with truffles, in individual dishes; chicken livers enbrochette, on silver wers; escaloped filet trianon, nmes chateau, chicken patties in the orm of butterflies, ornamented with white of eggs, with colored lines, petit pois. Terrapin was served in tiny were removed, disclosing the terra-pin; within these alternated with tiny alver saucepans, tied with different rit bons, champagne, jelly, supreme of quail, with celery salid. Then came iced fruits, served in tulips made of candy, with green candy leaves. The ices were in the form of candles, some with a chocolate candlestick, with ache candle or strawberry candlestick and vanilla candle; each contained a lighted wax taper for the wick, rounded by a tiny candle-shade. There was cake, fruits, coffee and sherry, Sauterne cleret, Apollinaris water, and champagne. Marrons glaces were served from plates in the bottom of which a hidden music-box played familiarairs. At each plate was a hand-bouquet of choice flowers tied with wide different-colored ribbons. The menu was sed in colored satin covers, over which hung a hand-painted Kate Green-away figure on white silk bolting-cloth. The gdest's names were attached to each. Beautiful souvenirs of the occasion consisted of tiny silver tea-kettles filled with confections, and other sou-venirs were the finest Satsuma porce-lain jars, also filled with candies and tied with ribbons.

HANDSOME TOILETS

The receiving-party consisted of Mrs. Collis, the hostess, in a costume of black satin, over which was a black lace robe embroidered with gold. She carried a Prince-of-Wales fan of yellow feathers, while a yellow feather aigrette adorned her jet-black hair. Mrs. Collist is a remarkably-handsome woman. New yellow has was her daughter. Mrs. Lawis in o her was her daughter, Mrs. Lewis, in pale blue moire. Over the skirt hung white dotted tulle, while its corsage was of the blue moire, trimmed with the tulle, held in place on the shoulders blue moire bows. On the fron the corsage were many diamond or-ments. Mrs. S. L. Levy, the young naments. Mrs. S. L. Levy, the young wife of Mr. Levy, the partner of General Collis, wore pink tulle, ornamented with pink pearl bead pendants. Her display of diamonds was very fine, and a beautiful ornament was a pin composed of a white, black, and pink pearl, each surrounded by diamonds. Miss Bessie Sellers, a belle from Philadelphia, was also of the receiving party. She wore a skirt of white lace over pale blue, and blue moire waist with antique paffed sleeves, reaching to the elbow.

Among other handsome toilets was one worn by Mrs. Cyrus W. Field, Jr.,

match. Mrs. Henry G. Hilton wore black satin, the front of which was ornamented with a drapery of steel beads. Mrs. H. S. Snow, formerly of Philadelphia, wore a combination of blue silk and velvet. Mrs. Harvey Kennedy, a handsome toilet of tan-colored brocade and brown val-

vet. Mrs. George H. Holt wore black velvet. Miss Bates, cardinal moire and pale blue crape, with hat to match; Mrs. William B. Dowd, a very hand-Mrs. William B. Dowd, a very mana-some young lady, was attired in a su-perbly-fitting costume of cloth and plush, with large hat. Other guests were: Mrs. Charles H. Fellows, Mrs. ommander Wiltie, Mrs. J. Buchanan Houston, Mrs. 1 on Harvier, Mrs. Fred. Hurlbert, Mrs. Wickham, Mrs. Henry E. Wallace, and Mrs. Isabel

The drawing-room was handsomely decorated with flowers, and the ladies present were all in the best of spirits. The guests remained at table from 2:30

THE HIDDEN SIDE OF A PAST LIFE. A lot of bottles seen on a window-sill A lot of bottles seen on a window-sili in the brownstone district before noon is getting to be a recognized sign of the residence of a man about town. To be a man about town, or a good fel-low, or a "rounder," as the profession is variously called, is quite a science. Whether it is because we are not so strong as men used to be in the days when to be a man was to be either a fighter or a laborer, or whether what we drink is more adulterated than it used to be, a man has to be something of a doctor to drink his share in the frivolous world of to-day. The rounders, or men about town, in this city very quickly begin study the all-important question how to drink and yet live to drink more, just as a soldier learns to fire and fall back, so as to be ready to fire again. This is not picturesque or encouraging, but it is one of the signs of the times. It won't do to mention names, although the next day. One of the greatest "rounders" in club circles, a man who humble Germans finish with imported seltzer.

The correct thing with dudes who can afford a valet is to wear down next the general public. It was not till his morning's head with a "bout" with the comparatively recent coup in getting gloves, followed by a cold plunge and vigorous rubbing with harsh towels. A punch-bag to bang away at and a cold probably prove one of the greatest plunge are the substitutes used by financial achievements of his life. Both plunge are the substitutes used by others who have no valet, while yet others take copious draughts of almost boiling water, All our professions men about town find it necessary to resort to Russian baths once or twice: week.

All these things are done to restor: a dinner or a spree, that will justify the assertion all drinking-men like to make—that they never feel the effects of what they drink at all. It wouldn't do to appear looking seedy. It would be a reflection on a rounder's manhood. But it is amazing how fresh these me-theds nearly all make these oversociable menappear—that is, until the day comes of the hardest drinkers in the city is the Probably the finest luncheon ever served in New York was that given by Mrs. C. H. T. Collis on Saturday in bones of head and the finest luncheon ever at daybreak "setting up" the thirtieth or fiftieth bottle in a bar-room, and see next afternoon springing along Broad-way like a gazelle. He tells me that he habits is plenty of sleep, and so be never allows himself to be wakened, but sleeps until he is cured, even if it takes twelve years of financial success before him. or fourteen hours. But whatever the process may be, one must have some ceptional commercial skill, is now esticurative in order to be a rounder in mated to be worth \$10,000,000. these rapid days, or else the fastest 'not in the strict sense a speculator thing about a new-beginner's experi- unlike Jacob Little, Daniel Drew ence will be the rapidity with which he will get into the hospital or the grave. Who trusted to the treacherous

MORE ABOUT THE TERRY CASE. Although Mrs Terry has been in New York four weeks, and is now fully restored to health, she has scarcely been seen by any one except her counsel and a very few intimate friends. She has rarely left the seven-room apartment which she occupies with baby Juanita Teresita, the heiress to \$6,000,000. is impatiently awaiting the trial of her libel suit against the World.

On the part of the World it is said by authority that the statements of a disposition to retract or to apologize for its publication are altogether unfounded. No such proposition has been made on the part of the World. Mr. Pulitzer did offer the columns of his paper to any statement Mrs. Terry ight wish to make, but this was all The statement that he or any representative in any way intimated, where service in the suit was sought to be made, that he was only the head of a syndicate in the publication of the World is also declared to be totally unfounded. The World's answer in the case will soon be ready, and the suit promises lively develop ments. The damages asked are the largest ever sued for in any libel case. excepting, perhaps, in that of Senato McPherson against the Herald.

Antonio Terry, Mrs. Terry's brother in-law, is stopping at the Coleman House just now. He is hot-tempered, and has threatened to shoot the first reporter who asks him any questions.

A tin lighthouse, twelve or fifteen feet high, is perched on the roof of Wallack's Theatre. Electric lights shine from the tower, and it attracts the attention of the passers-by and advertises "Harbor Lights." The production of the play was notable. A fashionable udience assembled, and the scenic effee was superb. It isn't much of a play, but that never seems to make any particular difference at Wallack's.

After the first act the audience fell to gossipping carrulously.
"I see that Wallack has a light-found this morning.

house on the roof," said a man in front of me to his neighbor.
"Yaas," drawled the other, a noted gambler; "it's an effort to get even, you know."

"How so, me boy?"
"He has had light houses under his oof so long that he is trying to balance

The patronage at Wallack's has been woefully slim during the year so far, and it is not believed that "Harbor Lights" will increase it. It's a fine Lights' will increase it. It's a fine spectacle from the scene-maker's point of view, but the dramatic stuff is of the poorest and most meagre character, and whatever is acceptible is trite and stale. There is no reason that I can see why an intelligent man should attend the play a second time unless it is to admire the mechanical effects. the mechanical effects. There are some good actors in the company, but they seem to regard their connection with the piece in the light of an important diversion. The continued ill-fortune of this theatre has excited a great deal of talk recently. The series of failures during the past three searons is of ex-traordinary length. Leater Wallack himself is reputed a poor man, though he was once the owner of fast yachts, town and country houses, and consider-able holdings in city real estate.

that have arisen during the last few years is a tall, well-built man of forty-five, nervous and positive in manner, who would be a literary recluse if he was not by the force of events an energetic, ambitious capitalist, laying the foundations for a vast fortune. It is foundations for a vast fortune. It is Alfred Sully. He is one of the ablest as he is one of the most reticent men in the financial circles of New York, and avoids rather than seeks publicity. I believe be is a distant relative of General Alfred Sully. He was born at Buf

falo, but after receiving a good academic education there he set out to try his fortune in the West. In Cincinna he decided to study law, and was gradu-ated from one of its law schools. Thence he went to Davenport, Iowa, where he commenced the practice of law un-der the firm-name of Brown & Sully. which was later on changed to Brown, Campbell & Sully, and was known as the leading law firm of the city. Here he met Austin Corbin, now one of the best-known railroad financiers in the Davenport. Mr. Sully, after acquiring considerable wealth from his law pracice, came to New York in 1872. had such a bent for literature that he now determined to follow the literary calling; but, meeting Mr. Corbin, the gentleman, knowing his business abil ity, tendered him the position of general manager of the Corbin Banking Company, which was accepted.

. GOING INTO RAILROADS. "His first connection with railroads, said a friend seated in a well-known broker's office in the Mills building was in obtaining control of the Indiana Bloomington and Western road. He to afterwards purchased the Ohio now Southern, of which he isstill president, and all of the parties who originally joined him in this enterprise nearly doubled their money. His next scheme was in the Central Iowa road, and he made a great deal of money in this a well as in other roads in Illinois. they would be very interesting, but the methods of a few notable drinkers are odd enough to jot down. A certain great Republican always ends a night enterprise. He travelled all along the great Republican always ends a night enterprise. He travelled all along the with Lithia water and flies to it again contemplated route, making eloquer speeches-for he is a good speaker-in behalf of the road and in soliciting takes wine by the quart and beer by the gallon, always drinks a pint of water heavily mixed with bi-carbonate of soda on retiring, and another pint in the morning. Hosts of men habitually take half a teaspoonful of soda in a glass of water after a night of good-fellowship. Island road, which would be injured by the proposed new road, to him and The heaviest drinker among New York brewers always tops off a night's cargo of teer with a glass or two of gin, and says that it saves his life. Many more by Sully and Corbin, and they both, by good financial management, reaped large fortune out of this purchase."

He was still unknown, however, to control of the Reading railroad that h became generally known, and this will he and Mr. Corbin, in their statements concerning that road, which, by the way, has an income of \$38,000,000 per annum, express the belief that the net income by judicious economy can be so increased that within two years the road can be made to pay not only its fixed charges, but a dividend.

their enfeebled systems and to produce an appearance the next morning, after "No sconer had Alfred Sully," said a broker who knows him, "succeeded in putting the Reading on a sound basis for reorganization than he looms up again as the chief figure in reorganizing the much-talked-of Richmond Terminal, which has resulted in acquiring for that company the control of the Richmond and Danville, the East when they break down altogether and become either wrecks or dead men. One many other desirable southern roads, whereby the Richmond Terminal ha "out-of-doors-man" of a great cham-pagne house—a ruddy, corpulent young road than is operated by either the Pennsylvania or the New York Central. Terminal and Ohio Southern Compa nies, and a director in the Reading. In has found that the best curative for bad | diana, Bloomington and Western, Long

fluctuations of the market, Alfred has laid the foundations of his fortune on a firm grasp on actual property and in controlling promising railroads. He is one of the most successful lawyer-financiers, among whom are Franklin B. Gowen and Chauncey M. Depew, but neither of whom have any natural bent to-wards finance, though both are unquestionably able men. Mr. Sully thoroughly understands finance and railroad administration in all its phases. make this public reference to him because his own reticence concerning himself has made business-men and others curious to know about him, and has given rise to a general query:

OVERWHELMED BY A WATER-SPOUT.

One of its Inmates Drowned. A Nashville telegram says: Chestnut Mound, ten miles above Carthage, on the upper Cumberland, was visited last night by a waterspout, which carried leath and destruction in its wake, and almost ruined that section of country Near midnight a solid body of water swept down the valley with terrible force. One small branch stream rose fifteen feet in a few moments. Rush ing upon David Bush's house the water lifted the structure from its foundation and it fell to pieces and floated away. Mr. Bush and his family, being asle were unaware of the danger until the were thrown from their beds into the

The darkness was so intense that Mr Bush was unable to render assistance to his family, but when he made hi way out of the water he found that all had escaped, with the exception of his ten-year-old son. The little fellow was heard crying for help, and Mr. Bush again plunged into the flood, but could not find the lad, and was himself caught in some driftwood and nearly drowned. The body of the boy was All telegraph lines above Carthage

are down, creeks are too high to ford. and all communication with the upper towns is cut off. A heavy rain been falling all day.

Supposed Relie of Captain Cook.

(Sidney (Australia) Dispatch.) Captain Thomson, of the steam City of Melbourne, has written to the secretary of the Queensland branch o the Geographical Society reporting the discovery of what he believes to be the chirn erected by Captain Cook during his visit to the En-deavor river. While the City of Mel-bourne was awaiting the arrival of the royal mail-steamer Jumna's mails on the 9th instant Captain Thomson, with the Hon. H. Lyttelton and two others, went in search of the cairn, which they found on a hill 1,000 feet above the sea level. Only the two named reached the summit. The cairn had evidently remained un-touched since its erection. Grass was growing thickly around it, and a tree was also growing through one side, which had caused some of the stones to fall off. The discoverers cut the tree down and burned the grass growing around it.

STAR-GAZING.

BIG TELESCOPE.

SWEEPING THE SKY THROUGH THE

The Planets in February-Their Movements- Venus, Saturn, Jupiter, and Mercury-The Moon.

VENUS is evening star, and though

during February she is above the horizon for a much shorter time than her bright brother planets Jupiter and Saturn, such is her charming appearance in the soft light of ebbing day that lovers of the stars will unite in giving her the place of honor on the monthly record. This radiant evening star has now advanced far enough from the sun to be easily visible. On the 1st she sets a little more than an hour later than the sun. On the 28th she shines serenely for an hour and a half after sunset. As Venus is an inferior or inner planet, she can never rise in the east at sunset, sweep over grand arch of the sky, and set in the west at sunrise, as the superior or outer planets do when in opposition. She is bound by an invisible chain to the sun, and can only oscillate east or west of him as far as the length of th chain permits. She may, however, be several degrees north or south of the sun, according to the distance above or below the ecliptic or sun's path of the portion of her orbit through which she is then moving. On the 1st she is 3 de grees north of the sun and about 15 de grees east. Observers must carefully note the sunset point, and the planet will be found northeast of it at the distance specified soon after the sun has disappeared. An opera-glass will aid in the investigation, as the planet is a little difficult to find in the glow of twilight. Venus moves north at a rapid pace during the month. On the 28th she is 7 degrees north of the sun, and has moved far enough on her eastward path, so that she is about 20 seconds east of the sun. She must therefore be looked for farther north and farther east of the sunset point than on the 1st. But directions will scarcely be needed for the place in the sky where our nearest celestial neighbor may then be found. She will be seen at a glance.
On the 9th, at 7 o'clock in the eve

ning, Venus is in conjunction with Mars. The planets are only 34 minutes apart, a little more than the diameter of the moon. Mars is now too far distant and too near the sun to be visible to the naked eye, but the phenomenon may be observed through a small telescope or a good opera-glass. The right ascension of Venus on the

1st is 21h. 59m., her declination is 13 degrees 54 minutes south, her diameter

is 10 minutes 4 seconds, and she is in the constellation Aquarius.

Venus sets on the 1st soon after 6

o'clock in the evening; on the 28th she sets about a quarter after 7 o'clock SATURN is evening star, and is a beau

tiful object throughout nearly the whole night; for on the 1st he is about two hours, or 30 degrees, above the eastern horizon when the sun sets, reaches the meridian about half-past 10 o'clock, and sinks below the western norizon about half-past 5 o'clock in the morning. His motion is now retro-grade or westward. On the 6th, in his backward progress, Saturn comes into close conjunction with Delta Geminorum, a star of the third magnitude. Planet and star are their nearest point at o'clock in the morning, being then only separated by 4 minutes of space. They will be low down in the west, for the conjunction occurs half an hour before the time of their setting. It will be interesting on the evening of the 6th to note the approach of the planet to the star, as well as to observe them at the time of conjunction. On found that Saturn has changed places with the star, being west of it instead of east. A good opera glass will greatly aid in the observation, for the greater light of the planet will dim the less

creases between them. Saturn is nearly 3 degrees west of the position he occupied on the 1st of January, so that, instead of being in nearly a straight line between Pollux and Procyon, he forms an arregular triangle with these stars.

Instre of the star, as the distance de

The right ascension of Saturn on the 1st is 7h 15m., his declination is 22 degrees 13 minutes north, his di-nmeter is 19.2 seconds, and he is in the constellation Gemini. Saturn sets on the 1st about half-pas

5 o'clock in the morning. On the 28th he sets a quarter before 4 o'clock. JUPITER is morning star, according to estronomical classification, although he

rises before midnight on the 1st, will rise soon after 10 o'clock when the month closes. This superb planet is now 14 degrees cast of Spica, and, as he is nearly stationary during the month, the two heavenly bodies will preserve their relative distance. We had some charming views of the regal member of the sun's family in the small hours of the morning during the month of January. On one occasion Jupiter, Spica, and the waning moon formed a triangle, the moon hanging below the stars, and the lesser stars in the vicinity sparkling like diamonds in the crisp, clear atmosphere of the in-tensely cold winter morning. On another occasion the picture was ever more levely. Jupiter and Spica occu-pied the celestial field immediately around them, the red and radian Arcturus shone brilliantly above them. and the slender crescent of the waning moon was just coming into view above

the housetops. The star-lit sky takes on its most brilliant as well as most sublime aspect when viewed in the weird silence of the midnight hours and on a background of such intense blackness as the moonless sky then presents. The observer feels under these conditions kind of companionship with these mys-terious twinklers, whose beaming light pierces the boundless depths of space and whose destiny is so intimately connected with that of our own sun, so in finitely great in our estimation, so in-finitely little when compared with the myriad hosts that stud the heavens.

The right ascension of Jupiter on the 1st is 14h. 14m.; his declination is 12 degrees 6 minutes south; his diameter is 36 seconds, and he is in the constella Jupiter rises on the 1st a few minutes

before midnight; on the 28th he rises oon after 10 o'clock in the evening. NEPTUNE is evening star. On the 13th at 9 o'clock in the evening he is quadrature on the sun's eastern side. He is

tationary during the month. The right ascension of Neptune on the 1st is 3h. 32m.; his declination is 17 degrees 22 minutes north; his diameter is 2.6 seconds, and he is in the constellation Taurus.

Neptune sets on the 1st about a quarter before 2 o'clock in the morning On the 28th he sets a quarter before 12 o'clock in the evening.

MERCURY is morning star until the 7th, and evening star for the rest of the month. He reaches superior con-junction with the sun on the 7th at 5 junction with the sun on the 7th at 5 o'clock in the morning, when he passes to the sun's eastern side. The first planet he encounters in his eastern course is Mars, who is moving westward and approaching the sun. The two planets are in close conjunction on the 23d at 11 o'clock in the morning. Mercury being 32 minutes north. At the close of the month keen-sighted observers may find Mercury about 5 degrees northwest of Venus.

The right ascension of Mercury on the 1st is 20h 48m; his declination

ter is 4.8 seconds, and he is in the con-

stellation Capricornus. Mercury rises on the 1st about 7 o'clock in the morning; on the 28th he sets about 7 o'clock in the evening.

Uranus is morning star. Since it takes this planet seven years to traverse a constellation, he hardly seems to change his place from year to year. He is now slowly retrograding or moving westward, and so near opposition as to be visible to the naked eye among the

small stars of Virgo.

The right ascension of Uranus on the 1st is 12 hours 47 minutes; his declination is 4 degrees 14 minutes south; his diameter is 3.8 seconds, and he is in the constellation Virgo.

Uranus rises on the 1st at 10 o'clock

in the evening; on the 28th he rises a

few minutes after 8 o'clock.

MARS is evening star. His conjunc tion with Venus on the 9th and with Mercury on the 23d have already been referred to. At the close of the month Venus, Saturn, Neptune, Mercury, and Mars are evening stars; Jupiter and Uranus are morning stars.

The right ascension of Mars on the 1st is 22h. 12m.; his declination is 12

degrees 7 minutes south; his diameter is 4.4 seconds, and he is in the constellation Capricornus.

Mars sets on the 1st about half-past 6 o'clock in the evening; on the 28th he

sets a few minutes earlier. THE MOON.

The February moon fulls on the 8th at 5h. 14m. A. M. On the 2d, at 2h. 21m. A. M., the moon is in conjunction with Neptune, being 3 degrees 39 minutes south. On the 6th, at 1h. Im. A. M., she is in conjunction with Saturn, being 3 degrees 22 minutes south. On the 11th, at 3h. 54m. P. M., she is in conjunction with Uranus, being 3 de-grees 9 minutes north. On the 13th

our satellite is at the nearest approach to Jupiter at 6h. 12m. A. M., being 3 to Jupiter at 6h. 12m. A. M., being 3 degrees 43 minutes north. On the 23d, at 9h. 35m. P. M., she is in conjunction with Mars, being 1 degree 4 minutes south. On the 23d, at 10h. 30m. P. M., she is in conjunction with Mercury, being 1 degree 43 minutes south. This most beautiful conjunction of the month will occur on the 24th at 0h. 21m. P. M. The twodays-old crescent will then be only degree 17 minutes from Venus. The heavenly bodies will not be visible at the time of conjunction, but when it is dark enough for them to make their appearance in the sky the slender crescent and the beautiful evening star north of it

will make a charming picture in the fading twilight. ECLIPSE OF THE MOON A partial eclipse of the moon occurs on the 7th, which will be visible in New England. It will also be visible in the Pacific Ocean and in part of Asia. The eclipse begins at 4h. 15m. A. M. middle of the eclipse occurs at 5h. 23m A. M. The eclipse ends at 6h. 31m. A. M., standard time. After a period of eighteen years and about eleven days, known as the cycle of eclipses, the same eclipses of the sun and moon are reproduced in nearly the same order as during that period. This cycle was known to the Chaldwan astronomers. They called it the Saros and used it in predicting eclipses. The lunar eclipse of the 7th, or one just like it, was therefore seen by observers on some part of the earth's surface on the 28th of January, 1869. The magnitude of the eclipse is 0.436, the moon's diameter being 1.

ANNULAR ECLIPSE OF THE SUN. An annular eclipse of the sun will occur on the 22d. It will be invisible in the United States, but visible in the Southern Pacific Ocean and a very small portion of South America. The only observers of the beautiful specta-cle will be those who are on board of ships passing at the time in the path o the eclipse. The sun's semi-diameter at the time is 16 minutes 10 seconds. The moon's semi-diameter is 14 minutes 44 seconds. The width of the bright ring of sunlight surrounding the dar body of the moon is 1 minute 26 sec onds. The annular eclipse of the pres ent month repeats that of the 11th o February, 1869. THE SUN.

The sun is making rapid progress northward, and the lengthening days bear satisfactory testimony to his near er approach. The sun rises on the 1st in Providence, in eastern standard time, at 6h, 58m. A. M., and sets at 5h. 1m. P. M., making the day's length Joh. 3m. On the 28th the sun rises a 6h. 22m. A. M. and sets at 5h. 36m. M., making the day's length 11h. 14m. There is, therefore, an increase of 1h. 11m. during the month. The increase in the morning is 36 minutes, and in the evening 35 minutes. The southern declination of the sun decreases with equal rapidity. On the 1st the sun's declination is 17 degrees 2 minutes south; on the 28th it is 7 degrees 55 minutes, showing that the sun's pro press northward during the mo iounts to 9 degrees 9 minutes. With the days 2 hours 6 minutes longer, and the sun 15 degrees 34 minutes farther north than at the time of the winter solstice, we may begin to anticipate morgenial weather, though there will be fro quent departures from the general law that regulates the progress of the seasen. The minimum of annual tempe rature is reached in January or Febru ary. At that time the difference be tween the quantity of heat we receiv from the sun and that which we lose b radiation at night is the greatest. After that time we receive more heat from the sun than we lose by radiation a night, and the temperature slowly in creases. The backbone of winter i broken. Such will soon be the happy experience of the dwellers in the north

A FORTUNE RECOVERED.

How a Destitute Woman was Made Rich After a Long Search.

A Castleton (Vt.) telegram says Information has been received here of the death, in Jersey City, of Mrs. Anna Frances Proul, divorced wife of Alonzo W. Barker, of this town. Thirty-five years ago she was married to A. W. Barker, with whom she lived for several years, and of the children born to them, Charley, a resident of Kansas City, and William, who resides in Brooklyn, N. Y., are now living. She disappeared from her husband's home over twenty years ago. Some month ago the death of an uncle in New York left an estate of about \$1,300,000 to be divided among nine heirs, of whom she was one. If proof of her death was furnished the two boys would become her heirs. Notices were sent in every direction, private detectives were put upon the scanty trail that could be fur-nished, but no tidings of the missing woman could be found. The sons kept up the search for the mother, who they were determined to find if living. About six weeks ago a detective learned that a woman answering the description of the one they were in search of was living in Jersey City in destitute condition and in poor health.

Investigation proved her to be the right one, and the two boys were soon in the condition are constituted as a contribute of the condition and the two boys were soon in the condition are constituted as a contribute of the condition and the condition are constituted as a contribute of the condition are constituted as a contribute of the condition are constituted as a contribute of the condition and the condition are constituted as a contribute of the condition and the condition are constituted as a constitute of the condition and the condition are constituted as a condition are conditionally condition as a condition and the condition are conditionally condition and the condition and the condition are conditionally conditionally condition and conditional conditional condition are conditionally conditional conditio

A Chicago telegram says: Albert A. Munger is a rich young bachelor, whose with her, and everything possible was done for her comfort and to rally her broken-down health. Her claim to her share in the estate was easily proven, and one of the first acts was to bestow on each of the boys \$10,000 and a hand-some gold watch. The two sons have been bestowing the best of care and at-tention upon the invalid, who, it was seen, could not live for many months, and who finally passed away, not in poverty and obscurity, but surrounded by friends from whom she had been so

JOHN O'NEIL.

Ex-Alderman, Convicted of Accept ing a Bribe for His Vote. John O'Neil is an Irishman fifty-si: years old. He came to America when he was sixteen. In 1859 he began business as a shoe-dealer, in which he has continued. He was made a school



trustee in 1880, was elected alderman in 1881, and served in 1882, 1883, 1884, and 1886, the last of these years and in 1883 chairman of the Committee on Finance, and as such a mem-ber of the Sinking-Fund Commission. On trial he denied absolutely that he had ever received or agreed to receive a reward of any kind, either in money or favor of any description, for his vote in the Broadway railroad matter. His offer to produce his business books and papers and bank account and show all sums received and disbursed by him during 1884 and 1885 made a favorable impression, but the offered evidence was excluded:

O'Neil has a wife and eight children. Of these the eldest is a daughter, twenty five years of age, a teacher in a publi school. A son has assisted his father in busi-ness, and others of the family. besides him and the eldest daughter are engaged in earning money.

A Former Royal Jubilee.

[St. James Gazette.]
At a time when every one is thinking of the best way in which to celebrate the Queen's jubilee in the coming year it may not be uninteresting to recall some of the events in connection with the celebration of the jubilee of George III. in 1809. That year was an eventful one, even in the history of that most eventful reign. Great Britain was carrying on a heroic contest in the January had witnessed the battle of Corunna and the death of Sir John Moore, and in July Sir Arthur Wellesley was victorious at Talavera, and gained the title of Viscount Wellington. Nearer home, on the other hand, we had to lament the mismanagement and failure of the Walcheren expedition.
On the day of the jubilee, the 25th

of October, 1809, the court was in resi-dence at Windsor, where the celebra-tion was heralded at 6 o'clock in the morning by a sound of trumpets. After divine service the royal party inspected a bust of his Majesty executed by the sculptor Turnerelli. While the people scrambled for the remains of an ox which was roasted whole the gentry thronged to a grand fete at Frog-more, enlivened with colored lamps and fireworks. "At 10 o'clock the Queen (Charlotte) arrived, and after her Majesty had joined the company the fireworks began; at the the conclusion of which there appeared on a sudden, and as if by magic, on a beautiful piece of water opposite the garden-front of the house, two trieach—one occupied by Neptune, and preceded by the other with a band of music." We read that they had "a very superb appearance." Twelve marquees were erected on the lawn, where the company sat down to an elegant supper." In the town of Windsor a large triumphal arch extended from the Castle Inn right over the High street to the Town Hall. Another arch of the same kind was illuminated "by exactly 2,000 variegated lamps." Among other places the loyal town of Kew, where royalty was, wont to spend the summer months, was brilliantly illuminated. In London the jubilee was celebrated with becoming solemnity London at this time was showing its displeasure at the high prices charged at the newly-erected Covent-Garden Theatre by nightly disturbances, which culminated in the O. P. riots. The foundation stone of the theatre had been laid in January with all the formalities of Freemasonry by the grand master, the Prince of Wales, and in September the theatre had opened with "Macbeth" theatre had opened with "Macbeth" and "The Quaker," Kemble playing the part of Macbeth. The expense of building had been great, and the prices had been raised, at which the people were much offended, as we see in the doggerel rhymes invented for the time Mr. Kemble, lower your prices, for no evasion will suit John Bull on this occasion. full of the duel between Canning and Lord Castlereagh, which had lately

taken place on Putney Heath. Popula feeling was running high against the Duke of York with regard to his conduct in war. But to return to the jubilee. On the morning of the 25th the Lord Mayor proceeded from the Mansion House to Guildhall, where, being joined by the civic dignitaries, a procession was formed to St. Paul's. He was received by the "West London Militia," and the interior of the cathedral was lined with River Fencibles." In the evening there was a banquet in the Egyptian Hall, "with a plentiful supply of Madeira and red port of a most superior quality and flavor." At night all the principal buildings were splendidly illuminated. The paucity of regular troops engaged in these rejoicings is explained by the fact that all available forces were on foreign service. A pro-clamation was issued for pardoning all deserters from the fleet unconditionally, and deserters from the land forces if they surrendered within two months. The Lords of the Admiralty ordered an extra allowance of four pounds of beef, three pounds of flour, and a pound of raisins to every eight men in his Majesty's ships in port, with a pint of wine or half a pint of rum to each man. Several Crown-debtors were also set free, as well as many ordinary debtors, by public subscription. Such is a slight sketch of the jubilee held in the "good old days" when George III. was King.

father, having made millions out of grain-elevators, died and left the bulk of his big fortune, together with ex-tensive business interests, to his son. tensive business interests, to his son. Grain-elevators don't require much attention, and Mr. Munger spends a great deal of his time travelling. Two weeks ago he dropped into the National Bank of Illinois and found George A. McKay, the assistant cashier, holding his head in his hands and looking very pale. McKay is Munger's cousin, and they are almost inseparable companions. McKay had been in the bank for fifteen years, and was suffering from overwork. Munger wanted him to take a vacation, and offered to pay his expenses if he would accompany him to Europe. McKay wanted to go, but the light earlier wanted to go, but the

A Cousin's Generous Gift.

position. Munger coaxed in vain, and then suddenly left the bank. Going to the office of his attorney, he gave instructions to have a deed drawn up transferring the Hastings Block to Mc-Kay. The building is situated in Adams street next to the Pullman building, and is worth \$120,000. After recogning the deed he returned to the recording the deed he returned to the bank, handed it to his cousin, and told bim to resign at once and be ready to sail in a fortnight. The cousins started for Europe Monday.

NEW JERSEY.

Investigation Into Alleged Frauds in the Third District. PHILADELPHIA, February 4 .- Startling

evidence was presented before the New

Jersey Assembly Election Committee in Camden to-day by the Republicans to prove that the ballot-box of Centre township was opened by the Democrats and enough votes changed from Haines to Farley to insure the election of the latter on the recount. William Chambley, a locksmith of Philadelphia, was placed on the stand, and his testimony caused a sensation in the court-room. In answer to questions by the Republi can counsel, he said: "I was sent for to come over to New Jersey to open the box, and went and opened it. It was an awful dark and stormy night it was in the last of November. I crossed by the ferry. There was one man with me. When we got across we got in a carriage. I don't know the nan. We drove around the corner. Then another man got in with a friend, who came across the river with me. We drove up the country a good distance, and stopped when we got to the place where the box was. It was a private dwelling. All three got out. I was the last one in. There was no one there. I carried my tools, lockno one there. I carried my tools, lock-picks, files, screwdrivers, etc., with me. I opened the box. It was that box (pointing to the Centre township box). That is the one I operated upon. It had three locks. I picked it open. There were papers in it, but I didn't see what they were. Then I unscrewed the locks and made keys to fit them. Those keys I gave to the men. After opened the box and made the keys I was paid \$10 by one of the men. Then I entered the carriage and was driver nearly to the railroad station, and I went home."

On cross-examination by McDermott, counsel for the Democrats, witness said he had never been arrested, and had never opened but one ballot-box before He thought he was merely doing an ordinary piece of work, and had no idea he was committing a crime. McDer-mott asked that the witness be detained. and Chairman Matthews directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to take him into cus tody.

The Republican counsel objected to what they claimed was an attempt to terrorize the witness. Ex-Judge Pan-coast, Haines's counsel, said: "It is not within the province of this committee to attempt to terrorize a wit ness. I protest against it in the name of law and justice. If you order him committed to the custody of the Ser-geant-at-Arms, you do so at your peril. I demand his instant release." By a vote of three to two the com

mittee sustained Chairman Matthews, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was instructed to take witness in charge and see that he did not leave the State. The com mittee then adjourned until later in the The Eepublicans claim they can sus

tain Chambley's evidence by other tes timony, and that they have discovered details of Democratic conspiracy to change the result in the Third district.

Trusted His Horse Too Far. [Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, February 1st.]
An Americus man started home in his buggy the other night. Being very tired he went to sleep and allowed the horse to manage things his own way, as was the custom when his owner was tired. Instead of pursuing the usual route the horse took a nigh cut up the til an unfinished trestle was reached. The animal carried the buggy and its contents to the end of the trestle, and was forced to halt. There he stood peering into the darkness on a precipice forty feet high, when the awoke and comprehended the situation. As it was too dark to extricate the horse and buggy from the perilous position, the tired man was compelled to wait five hours for daylight.

Paid a Man 8360 to Court for Him A Jackson (Mich.) telegram says: A few months ago John Auteliffe wanted a wife, but was too bashful to do his own courting. He confided his trouble to Randolph June, a neighbor, and the latter offered to conduct the prelimi nary negotiations for \$300. He did so. and was so successful that about a month ago Autcliffe was married to a woman he never saw till introduced to her by June. Hardly was the honey moon over before June began to clamo for his \$300. Autcliffe denied the clain and June brought suit. The case came up for trial to-day, but Autcliffe had in the mean time come to a realization of the blessing June had secured for him and paid the claim in full, with costs.

Miss Jean Ingelow, it is said, is likely to be awarded one of the annuitie given by the British Crown for distinmished literary services.



WINTER EXPOSURE CAUSES COUGHS,
Colds, Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Preumonia,
Neuraigia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, and
other allments, for which Benson's Capcine
Plasters are admitted to be the best remety
known. They relieve and cure in a few hours
when no other application is of the least benefit. Endorsed by 5,000 Physicians and Druggists. Beware of imitations under similarsounding names, such as "Capsicum," "Capsicin," "Capsicine," Ask for Benson's and
take no others. Examine carefully when you
buy. All druggists. SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Proprietors, New York. de 12-Su, Tu&Föm

An Old Song with Variations.

THE BEAUTIFUL SNOW,

provided you sit in a warm, comfortable room and see it slowly descending and spreading its shroud over the slumbering warth. But it you are caught in a snow-storm, and it pense trates the shoes, and soaks the feet in its ict water, you'll be apt to style it

THE ABOMINABLE SNOW, and if, in consequence of wet feet, you get a severe cold, perhaps consumption, and think of its cause, you will speak of

THE DREADFUL SNOW, and regret that your shoes had not been blackened with WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING, which combines the highest qualities of a blacking for men's and dressing for ladies' shoes, and is waterproof and prevents the scaking of the shoe-leather by

THE PENETRATING SNOW.

Wolff & Randolph, Philadelphia.

OUR LITTLE GRANDCHILD CLEANSED, PURIFIED, AND BEAUTIFIED BY THE CUTICURA REMEDIES. It affords me pleasure to give you this report of the cure of our little grandchild by your the cure of our little grandchild by your little grandchild by your

It affords me pleasure to give you this report of the cure of our little grandehild by your CUTICTEA REMEDIES. When six months old his left hand began to swell and had every appearance of a large boil. We positised it, but all to no purpose. About five months after it all to no purpose. About five months after it became a running zore. Some other was formed. He then had two of them on each hand, and as his blood became more and more impure it took less time for them to break out. A zore came on the chin, beneath the under tip, which was very offensive. His head was one solid scab, discharging a great deal. Thus was his condition at twenty-two months old when I undertook the care of him, his mother having died when he was a little more than a year old of consumption (scrotula, of course.) He could waik a little, but could not get up if he fell down, and could not more when in heaf having no use of his hands. I immediately commenced with the CUTICURA SOLY friely, and when he had taken one bottle of the CUTICURA and REMEDIES, and when he had taken one bottle of the CUTICURA and REMEDIES, and he was improved in every way. We were very hunch encouraged, and continued the new of the when he had taken one boltle of the Curicuma Rescursor his head was completely cured, and he was improved in every way. We were very much encouraged, and continued the use of the Resentes for a year and a helf. One side although the head of the Resentes for a year and a helf. One side although one of these first deep once just before healed, which would finally grow loose and were taken out; then they would heat rapidly. One of these ugly bone-formations I preserved. After taking a dozen and a haif bottles he was completely cured, and is now, at the age of dryears, a strong and healthy child. The same on his hands must always remain. His hands are strong, though we once feared he would never be able to use them. All that physicians did for him did him no good. All who was the child before using the Curicula Research and see the child now consider it a wonderful cure. If the above facts are of any use to you yet are at liberty to use them.

May 9, 1885.

The child was really in a worse condition.

May 9, 1885,

The child was really in a worse condition
than he appeared to his grandmother, who, ising with tim every day, became accustomed to
the disease.

MAGGIE HOPPING. CUTICURA REMEDDIS are sold everywhere

CUTICURA REMEDIDS are sold everywhere CUTICURA, the great Skin-Cure, 50 cents CUTICURA, the exquisite Skin-Besauther, genes; CUTICURA SESSIVERT, the new Blood Purifier, \$1, Prepared by the PUTIER DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY, Boston. Send for "How to CURE SETS DISEASED

ITCHING, Scaly, Pimply, and Only Skin beau iffied by CUTICUBA SOAP. OH! MY BACK, MY BACK!

Pain, Inflammation, and Weakness
of the Kidneys, Hips, and Soles raof the minute by the CTTTUBA
ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. Now and infafilble. At Grugglist, 26c. POTTER DRUG AND
CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

AUCTION SALES-Future Days. By N. W. Bowe,

Real Estate Auctionser

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF A VALUABLE CORNER LOT

036 MAIN AND TWENTY-SECOND STREETS

At the request of the executor of an o-late, I will sell by public auction, on the promises,

AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY, FRBRUARY 9, 1887. at 43; o'clock P. M., THE VERY VALUABLE LOT at the southeast corner of Main and Twenty-second streets, fronting is feet and running back 150 feet to an alley in the rear 15 feet wide. For two stores or for a factory there is no better location than this. Come and buy it.

TREMS; Liberal, and at sale.

N. W. ROWE. fo 4

By Frank D. Hill & Co., Real Estate Auctionsor A UCTION SALE OF NICE FRAME

A COTTAGE, NO. 311 NORTH TWENTY-NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROAD AND MARSHALL, WITH VACANT LOT ADJOIN-ING.-On THURSDAY, FERRUARY 10, 1807. at 5 o'clock P. M., on the premises, we will sell the desirable HOUSE and LOT as above. The

the desirable fitters and left access house contains six rooms, besides slichen, stable, etc. Good well of water on the premises. Lot 65x120 feet. The vacant lot of 30 feet will be sold separately. This is a nice little went. TERMS: One fourth cash; and balance is six and twelve months, interest added.

fet FRANK D. BILL & CO., Auctionsets.

By John T. Goddin, -Real Estate Agent and Auction Bank and Eleventh streets. A UCTION SALE OF THAT VAL-CORNER OF TWENTY-SKYENTH AND TO STREETS, WITH A SMALL FRAME DWEL-LING AND CARPENTER-SHOP THEREON.— By request of the owner I will sell at public auction, on the premises, on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY S, 1867. at the o'clock P. M., the above-described PRO-PERTY. The lot froms 70x150 teel, and will be sold as a whole or divided, as may be

teemed best at time of sale.
TERMS: At sale. JOHN T. GODDIN fe 2.4,5,638 Auctione By Frank D. Hill & Co., Real Estate Auctioneers. 6 north Eleventh street.

COMMISSIONERS'SALE OF VALUE TABLE DETACRED BRICK DWELLING AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF MAIN AND JEFFERSON STREETS, (No. 117 WEST MAIN.)—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Goochand ceunty, entered June 21, 1886, in the case of A. H. Ransom and Lillie D., bis wife, ex. James Moore, trustee, and Woodward. &c., we will sell at public auction, on the premises, on COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF VAL TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1887.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1887, at 5 o'clock P. M., the PHOPERTY mentioned in said suit-viz, the BRICK DWELLING AND LOT OF GROUND No. 117 west Main stread coutheast corner Main and Jefferson. The house is three stories, detached, and comtains nine rooms besides closets, storerooms, etc., and is well built of stock brick, with granits sills and window caps; brick stacle, culvery, gas, water, etc. Lot 28x155 to an siley twenty feet wide.

The property is worth the attention of investment.

"Trems: One-third cash; balance in six, twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months, the purchaser to give bonds for deferred payments with good security, bearing interest from day of sale, and title retained until all the purchase money is paid.

R. D. JAMES,

Special Commissioners.

RANSOM AND WIFE AGAINST JAMES MOORE, TRUSTER, AND WOODWARD, &c.—IN THE CRE-CUIT COURT OF GOSCHLAND COUNTY, JUNE 22, 1880.

1888.

I, P. G. Miller, deputy clerk of said court, do sertify that the bond required of the special commissioners by decree entered in the above-styled cause June 28, 1886, has been duly given Given under my hand this lat day of July, 1886, Ja 28 P. G. MILLER, Deputy Clerk. REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

FOR SALE, PRIVATELY, TWO vide alley.

Also, that DESIRABLE LOT just above the
residence of Mr. B. Chakkey, and opposite that
of Mrs. Pauline Morris, fronting 16 feet at
of rowe avenue and running back 195 feet to a 29-

Grove avenue and running been foot alley.

No better property than this can be had in the city, either for improvements or investment, it being situated in the midst, of that part of our city where the most improvements have been made, and where real estate has so rapidly enhanced in value so recently.

QUARLES & MCCURDY,

Real Estate Brokers,

Walls at rapid.

GUARILES & Acce Rokers, fe 4-3t P212 Main street FOR SALE PRIVATELY, 341
FEET OF VACANT GROUND on west
Cary street, a short distance cost of the "Boulevard," To make a quick sale terms will be
reasonable. B. SELDON TAYLOR.
Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer,
fe 4-3t corner Eleventh and Bank streets.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY, CHOICE

LOTS ON FLOYD STREET, 30x199 foot to an alley 20 feet wide. Fine shade-trees it front. APPERSON & CO., fe 2-cod3t Real Estate Agents, &c. FOR SALE, A NICE, MEDIUM-SIZED, centrally-located FRANKLIN.

STREET HOUSE, in good condition and well appointed. Price low to make a quick sale, N. W. BOWK,

Real Estate Agen L. M. COWARDIN,

M. COWARDIN, (successor to Wood & Cowardin,) W. A. PLEASANTS, D. D. S., Assistant. OFFICE: No. 407 EAST MAIN STREET, DR. W. H. TAYLOR,

has removed his office to 110 EAST MAIN STREET. Prices as low as the lowest, HENRY C. JONES, D. D. S.
ED. P. WRIGHT, D. D. S.

DES. JONES & WRIGHT, DENTAL OFFICE, 9154 MAIN STREET, EAST, Office hours: 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. [ja 27-cod] PRS. GEORGE B. &

DENTISTS, 23 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA. []& 9-eod]

TOHN MAHONY,